



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The mind of man has "shied like a frightened horse" not at the idea of determinism, and especially not at the idea of self-determinism, but rather at the belief in a mechanical determinism which is universal and which logically precludes human intelligence and choice from being real factors in controlling any situation. The issue is not "causeless freedom" versus "determinism," but psychic determination versus mechanistic determination in terms of the laws of mechanics. This the author does not make quite clear; and it is to be regretted, as it seems certain to the reviewer that he does not mean to endorse the idea of a rigid universe controlled simply by mechanical laws. On the contrary, he constantly emphasizes the spiritual or psychic nature of the social process, and so of all that is involved in the moral life. If rightly understood, therefore, there are no concessions in this book to a materialism masquerading as modern science. It is rather an attempt to show that the ethical and the social are, at bottom, the same thing; and as Professor Hayes himself says, they both are spiritual, but not on that account outside of the realm of law.

CHARLES A. ELLWOOD

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

New Homes for Old. By S. P. BRECKINRIDGE. "Americanization Studies." New York: Harper & Bros., 1921. Pp. xx+356.

New Homes for Old is the sixth in the series of ten studies in Americanization which the Carnegie Corporation has made. The purpose which Miss Breckinridge states she had in making the study, and which runs through the entire discussion, is how the immigrant woman can be helped in the adjustments which must be made in the whole family organization when she moves from Eastern or Southern Europe to America.

The problem is set out clearly and sympathetically in the chapters on "Family Relationship," "The Care of the House," "The Problems of Saving," "The Neglected Art of Spending and the Care of the Child." The material for this analysis was secured from social agencies which deal with the foreign born; from leaders of the various national groups who have passed through the process of adjustment and can look back on their own experience as well as they can see what is going on around them in the families of more recently arrived immigrants; from illustrative schedules obtained from women who might be said to have passed through the first period of adjustment; and finally by a study, in typical mining, industrial, and agricultural settlements, of the organized efforts of the immigrants themselves through consumers co-operatives, fraternal societies, building and loan and other associations to solve their own problems.

"In the old Country," Miss Breckinridge points out, "the mother knew what standards she was to maintain, and had the backing of a homogeneous group to help her." Here she discovers only little by little the standards by which her success as wife or mother will be measured in the United States. The transition from one standard to another involves a great difference in the position of the wife and the children in relation to the authority of the husband and father and a change from the old self-sufficient economic unit of which she was a part at home to complete dependence on a money wage; from the simple village housekeeping with the restricted vegetable diet which the farm supplied, to new types of houses, new kinds of clothes, the demand for American cookery, and the maintenance of new standards of cleanliness under conditions which make the old standards almost impossible to maintain. New standards of behavior and new methods of discipline for the children add to her confusion. Finally, there is the fact that the immigrant woman's husband usually belongs to the lowest wage group in the country and it is therefore important that she should not have to learn all these things by the expensive trial-and-error method.

All these facts, suggested in other discussions of the immigrant, have never before been analyzed and set out so that the American student of social problems, and especially those who are trying to work with these women or with their children, could see that real headway can be made only by fitting our own changing and developing social customs into the background of the form of family organization and the social traditions which are rooted in the disappearing isolation of peasant life in Eastern or Southern Europe.

In the great majority of families, Miss Breckinridge points out, the change is accomplished gradually and unconsciously with the help of earlier immigrant neighbors who seem completely American to the newcomer, with the help of and sometimes confused by the rapidly Americanizing children, sometimes with the help of and sometimes in spite of the husband whose contacts with the outside world are more numerous. Only now and then does she have the help of an understanding American. For American agencies usually have little contact with the immigrant until some misfortune comes. To help her then, the social worker must understand the starting-point and the road which the woman and her family have travelled. In her concluding chapter—"Family Case Work"—Miss Breckinridge lays especial emphasis on the equipment which is necessary for successful work under these circumstances.

New Homes for Old will be of really practical value to all the agencies and individuals who are working with foreign-born families. It should be much more than this.

This series of Americanization studies was undertaken with the understanding that they would not end with a mere assembling of information, valuable as that always is, but that they would be made the basis of plans for assisting in the adjustment of the foreign born to his American environment.

In this volume Miss Breckinridge has set forth not only the problem of the immigrant home-maker but a carefully worked-out plan under which existing national home economics agencies could be so related and developed as to be of help to the individual immigrant woman and all the local agencies that are concerned with the right solution of these family problems.

The Rockefeller Foundation has found it possible to serve the world in two fields, (1) that of scientific research, and (2) that of making the benefits of their own and the discoveries of others available to individuals and communities whose needs, particularly in the health field, are peculiarly pressing. To fulfil if not the promise at least the hope which is raised by this volume, the social investigations which have been made by the Carnegie Corporation should be followed by the kind of help for which the Corporation itself through this study has established the need and pointed the road to service. May it perhaps be in order to suggest another inquiry into how the Carnegie Corporation can be persuaded of the opportunity for service to the United States which is before it, if it will make it possible for those who have the technique and the understanding to assist in removing the obstacles which prevent or delay those adjustments in the family life of our foreign-born neighbors which migration has rendered necessary.

GRACE ABBOTT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Idea of Progress. An Inquiry into Its Origin and Growth. By J. B. BURY. London: Macmillan & Co., 1920. Pp. xv+377. \$5.50.

Social Decay and Regeneration. By R. AUSTIN FREEMAN. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1921. Pp. xx+345. \$5.00.

Invention. The Master-Key to Progress. By REAR-ADMIRAL BRADLEY A. FISKE, LL.D. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1921. Pp. ix+356. \$4.00.